ADDRESS

OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

11th OCTOBER 1913.

Preliminary.

GENTLEMEN,

Introduction.

I esteem it a privilege, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, to welcome you to the thirtieth session of the Dasara Representative Assembly and to place before you, in accordance with precedent, an account of the more important events of the administration of the past official year, as well as a forecast of the measures contemplated in the current and coming years.

2. As the work of the administration is growing, the subjects to be dealt with in the annual Dasara Address are increasing every year both in number and variety. I have therefore arranged to divide this year's address into two parts. Reference will be made in this, the first part of the Address, to only the salient features of the events and measures to be brought to your notice. The details of departmental work and all other matters which, whatever their intrinsic importance, do not bulk large at the present juncture, will be dealt with in Part II.

Seasonal Prospects.

3. The south-west monsoon this year was weak and there was no rain worth mentioning in the months of July and August. Considerable apprehension was felt during the time the drought lasted and prices had begun to go up. But a welcome change occurred in September and the ragi crop which was in peril has been partly saved. The rainfall in the last and the current months has been favourable, and although this year may not be considered a prosperous one, there is so far no cause for apprehending distress.

2.—Principal Events of the Year's Administration.

Finance.

4. Proceeding to the principal events of the past year's administration, I will take up the subject of finances first. It may be discussed under two heads, *viz.*, the revised estimates for 1912-13 and the budget for 1913-14. These estimates, together with the statement explaining the salient features of the financial position, were published in the *Mysore Gazette*, Extraordinary, dated the 6th August last and have been before you for two months past. An abstract of the budget estimates for 1913-14 and a statement of Assets and Liabilities as they stood on 1st July 1913, are also appended to this Address.

Revised Estimates for 1912-13.

5. The estimate for 1912-13 was a cautious one as the early rains had failed and sowings had been postponed in consequence in several parts of the State. The favourable change in the seasonal conditions that followed improved the prospects and the result is reflected in the revised estimate for the year. The revenue for 1912-13 stands, according to the revised estimate, at Rs. 272·92 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 248·68 lakhs. You will therefore see that instead of there being a considerable excess of expenditure over receipts as anticipated at budget time in 1912, there is a substantial surplus of 24·24 lakhs.

Analysed into ordinary and extraordinary, the figures for revenue and expenditure stand thus :—

	Lakhs		Lakhs
Gross Revenue—1912-13	*272·92*	Gross Expenditure—1912-13 ...	*248·68*
Deduct extraordinary revenue—		Deduct extraordinary expenditure—	
(1) Mining	19·20	(1) Cauvery Reservoir	17·50
(2) Cauvery Power Scheme	14·25	(2) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	·60
(3) Water-Supply to the mines ...	2·29	(3) Railway construction	·80
		(4) Tramways ...	·10
	35·74		19·00
Net ordinary revenue ...	237·18	Net ordinary expenditure	229·68
		Surplus on the ordinary Account, ...	7·50
Total ...	**237·18**	Total ...	**237·18**

There are certain revenues of the State which cannot be reckoned as permanent and these have been shown in the above table as amounting to 35·74 lakhs. Also certain items of expenditure have to be considered

as extraordinary, because they are incurred on capital account works and may therefore be treated as an addition to the State assets. The net ordinary revenue and the ordinary expenditure show that there was a surplus of 7·50 lakhs on the ordinary account.

It must however be mentioned that these satisfactory results are due to the exceptionally favourable feature of the year's transactions in connection with sandalwood sales, railway earnings, land revenue collections and excise contracts.

The last financial year may be said to be a very prosperous one. The transactions have, on the whole, resulted in a net addition of 16·74 lakhs to the reserves which, including this addition, stood at 192·11 lakhs on the 1st July 1913.

Budget Estimates for 1913-14.

6. The budget estimates for 1913-14 framed on the expectation of a normal year, provide for a gross revenue of 257·17 lakhs and a gross expenditure of 313·55 lakhs. Analysed into ordinary and extraordinary, the figures stand thus:—

	Lakhs		Lakhs
Gross budgetted revenue	*257·17*	Gross budgetted expenditure ...	*313·55*
Deduct—		Deduct extraordinary capital expenditure—	
(1) Mining Revenue ...	19·00	(1) Cauvery Reservoir.	30·40
(2) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	14·25	(2) Cauvery Power Scheme Fourth Installation ...	13·05
(3) Water-supply to the mines ...	2·29	(3) Railway construction	15·00
		(4) Tramways ...	6·65
	35·54		65.10
Net ordinary revenue ...	221·63	Net ordinary expenditure	248·45
Deficit on the ordinary Account ...	26·82		
Total ...	**248·45**	Total ...	**248·45**

The ordinary estimated revenue and expenditure of the year are 221·63 lakhs and 248·45 lakhs, showing a deficit of 26·82 lakhs. This expenditure is due to special non-recurring grants to certain important departments like Public Works, Education, Agriculture and Industries. Most of these grants will, from their very nature, not be repeated. So the deficit need occasion no anxiety. The special adventitious revenue amounted to 35·54 lakhs and the special capital expenditure to 65·10 lakhs showing an excess expenditure of 29·56 lakhs. The total excess of these two accounts comes to 56·38 lakhs which will be met from the reserve in hand of 192·11 lakhs already mentioned. Government have adequate funds either in cash or in the shape of temporary

investments, for meeting this extraordinary expenditure and it will not be necessary to draw upon permanent investments for the purpose.

7. As will be explained in the sequel, certain departments which either produce revenue or which urgently needed development, like the Forest, Police, the Taluk Establishments and Account, have been reorganized recently with a view to improve their earning power or efficiency, as the case may be. A careful financial forecast of the State for the three years commencing from 1913-14 was prepared and the situation during the triennium, as it would be, on the basis of expenditure as it stood in the year 1912-13, was fully discussed and provision was made for additions to the recurring expenditure to the extent of 5 lakhs during the triennium beginning with 1913-14. A non-recurring expenditure to the extent of 18 lakhs for the same period of three years was also approved by Government. This expenditure includes a recurring annual grant of Rs. 4·10 lakhs and a non-recurring grant for three years of Rs. 7·50 lakhs on education.

8. In last year's Address, you were informed that the Government of India had been pleased to deal in a liberal and generous spirit with the question of the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India with regard to the exact amount to be refunded to the State and the mode of calculating the surplus to be paid in future, and their final reply is awaited.

The Account Department.

9. With regard to the Account Department, it is only necessary to refer here to one or two important measures sanctioned by Government. In accordance with the views repeatedly urged in this Assembly, greater facilities have been afforded to the general public for the investment of their savings by doing away with the annual limit of Rs. 2,000 and the aggregate limit of Rs. 5,000 for deposits in the Savings Banks, with effect from October last, and providing for the receipt of deposits without any limitation as to amount.

With a view to increase the efficiency of the Comptroller's Office and to provide for the increase of work caused by the creation of new departments and the development of existing ones, Government have recently strengthened the gazetted and ministerial staff of the department. A special feature of the reorganization scheme

is the creation of the office of a Deputy Comptroller who will have direct charge of the Railway and Public Works Accounts under the supervision of the Comptroller. This measure has become absolutely necessary for a stricter control of the contemplated large expenditure of about 65 lakhs on Public Works and Railways in the current year and a similar large expenditure likely to be incurred in the coming years.

The Mysore Civil Service.

10. The rules for regulating the recruitment of officers to the Mysore Civil Service were revised in January last, which also provided for the holding of a competitive examination for the selection of officers. The first examination under these revised rules will be held next month, and 19 candidates have been approved for admission.

Land Revenue Department.

Seasonal Conditions in 1912-13.

11. The past year did not commence under very good auspices as the rainfall in April, May and June had been somewhat deficient particularly in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts. But heavy rains fell over the province in July and all tanks received a good supply. Both the south-west and north-east monsoons were favourable. The average total rainfall was 46·08 inches and exceeded that of the previous year by 12·76 inches, and that of the last 42 years by 8·97 inches. The rains were abundant and well distributed.

Ragi was more extensively cultivated and its outturn was better than in the previous year. Sugar-cane and cholum yielded a good crop. The outturn of paddy was also satisfactory except in the districts of Bangalore and Tumkur where the crop suffered to some extent by disease. A marked preference to grow cotton in place of food crops was noticed in some parts of the Chitaldrug District where the area under cotton increased by 52,387 acres during the year. In spite of the favourable rainfall and better outturn of crops, there was no improvement in the prices of food grains, which continued to rule high.

Taluk Offices.

12. For various reasons such as increase of work in many directions, the necessity for greater efficiency in taluk administration, and a steady rise in the price of food grains, the scale of salaries fixed for the Taluk Office establishment so far back as the year 1897 was considered unsuitable to the conditions of the present day. The scale has accordingly been revised and provision has been made for a general increase of pay at an additional recurring expenditure of about Rs. 44,000 per annum. It is hoped that this will result in attracting to the Taluk Offices a

better class of recruits and increasing the efficiency of the taluk administration generally.

Steps are being taken to publish a Taluk Manual for regulating the work of the Taluk Offices and defining the duties and responsibilities of taluk officials, their relations to the public and rules for their personal conduct.

Excise Department.

13. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 50,94,310 against Rs. 45,45,518 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,48,792, nearly half of the increase being due to the increased shop rental derived during the auction sales and the remainder to increased consumption during the year. The gross revenue for the year under report is the highest on record since the beginning of excise administration, and the increase in revenue is accompanied by a corresponding increase in consumption under all heads. Taking all aspects of the question into consideration, the increase is not altogether a matter for congratulation, although it doubtless means that illicit use was kept down at a minimum and the Department was efficiently administered during the year.

Forest Department.

14. Steady progress was made in the work of the Forest Department as will be explained in detail in Part II of the Address. The total revenue realised under all heads was about Rs. 33,02,920, which is a record figure. This large increase was mainly due to the unusually high rates secured for sandalwood, the total realizations from which amounted to Rs. 22,92,419.

The executive establishment of the department was reorganized at an additional cost of Rs. 65,514 and it is hoped that this will result in enhanced efficiency of the service.

The department is managed efficiently enough at present, but it is necessary that it should, in future years, devote special attention to the investigation of the commercial value of all the forest products, and it may also be necessary to employ expert establishment in order to increase the revenue from this source to the fullest extent that the local conditions admit of and may be permissible under scientific management. It cannot be considered satisfactory that fuel for local consumption and sleepers for railways should be imported from outside while a redundance of such material is rotting in our forests for lack of enterprise and adequate efforts among the local population. A scientific examination is likely to bring to light the existence of much material of great commercial value, which might, if properly worked and developed, pro-

vide new occupations to the people and bring additional revenue to Government.

Judicial Department.

15. The orders of Government in regard to the improvement of the position and prospects of the members of the Judicial service referred to in Mr. Ananda Row's Address of last year were brought into effect in November 1912.

The Additional Munsiff's Court established at Chikballapur in February 1911, was made permanent, but to promote public convenience it was removed to Dodballapur at the close of the year, with jurisdiction over the taluks of Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Goribidnur. The territorial jurisdiction of the Principal and Additional Munsiffs' Courts (now styled the First and Second Munsiffs' Courts) at Bangalore and of the Chikballapur Munsiff's Court was in consequence readjusted so as to secure a more equitable distribution of work among the said courts.

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates inaugurated in the year 1909 in each of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore as an experimental measure, having been found to be successful, was made permanent. A temporary additional Sessions Court was established in Mysore in March 1913 to try the case of rioting which occurred in Kannegal in the Chamrajanagar Taluk. More activity was shown by the department during the year in the inspection of subordinate courts in the State than in previous years.

Police Department.

16. There has been a perceptible improvement in the investigation and detection of crime in the Police Department. The question of the reorganization of the Police Department, which was brought forward by the Dasara Representative Assembly on several occasions, has received due consideration, and you will be glad to learn that His Highness has been pleased to sanction a scheme for a revision of the several branches of this important department. The revised scheme involves an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 75,000 and its chief feature is the provision of better pay for the constabulary. The constables serving in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore will hereafter draw Rs. 11, 10, 9 and 8 in lieu of their present pay of Rs. 9, 8 and 7. The scheme also provides for an increase of Re. 1 per head to the constables of the District and Railway Police, the strengthening of the Inspectorate and the Investigation Centre Staff, and a suitable improvement of the organization and equipment of the headquarter Training School to meet modern requirements.

The prospects of the force having been improved, it is hoped there will be no difficulty in securing capable recruits in future. The adoption of a scheme for the further improvement of the discipline and morale of the force and for more systematic and efficient inspections throughout the State is also under contemplation.

Military Department.

17. The standard of discipline and efficiency of the Military Forces of the State continued to be maintained as usual and the administration of the department was satisfactory. It is under contemplation to reorganize the Infantry Barr Forces so as to improve the pay and prospects of the officers and men with a view to secure greater efficiency.

18. The scheme for reorganizing the Transport Pony Corps into a Bullock train under the registration system did not prove satisfactory, many cases having come to notice in which the owners had sold or replaced registered bullocks without permission. It has therefore since been decided to dispense with the registration of cattle and remount the corps wholly with Amrut Mahal bullocks which are now available. It is proposed to utilise the services of the corps in ordinary times in procuring fodder for itself and the mounted corps and other departments of the State, and thus save some transit and cutting charges.

Medical and Sanitary Departments.

19. The Medical Department has continued to do good work during the year.

The construction of the new building for the Ophthalmic Hospital named after His Excellency Lord Minto was completed during the year at a cost of nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees and was formally opened for the use of the public by His Highness the Maharaja in January last. Being equipped with the most modern appliances and provided with an expert staff having, at its head, a Superintendent and an Assistant both trained in England, the institution will no doubt prove a great boon to the suffering population.

Proposals for providing suitable buildings for the Public Health Institute, which is to include the Vaccine Institute, are under the consideration of Government.

The subject of depopulation in the malnad also received considerable attention during the year. Recently a special officer was deputed to investigate the question, and a sum of one lakh of rupees has been provided in the current year's budget to give effect to such of the suggestions as appear to the Government to be of immediate

practical value in ameliorating the condition of the malnad population.

A few complaints having been received in regard to the purity of the lymph used for vaccination, a Committee has been appointed consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner and two other high Medical Officers to conduct an inquiry into the question in detail.

The Economic Conference

20. The work of the Economic Conference has been further developed and the action taken on the recommendations of the Conference has been described under the different departments concerned. The constitution and working of the Conference has now been consolidated and placed on a satisfactory basis. A full-time officer has been appointed as Secretary to the Conference and also Secretary to Government, in order to co-ordinate the work of the Committees of the Conference and the departments of Government concerned. Several uncertainties in the matter of the constitution and work of the Conference which hitherto existed have now been removed and the Conference has started on a new career of useful work. Every effort will be made to enlist the support and co-operation of all classes, official and non-official, to promote the objects which the Conference has in view.

21. I may proceed to enumerate the more important measures in which practical action has been taken. The scheme for the establishment of a State-aided Bank in regard to which the Conference took the initiative in 1911, has now taken practical shape and the Bank has opened business from the 2nd of this month. The imposition of the income tax with a view to strengthen the financial position of the State and also to make the burden of taxation more equitable by bringing under contribution those among the richer classes who at present contribute much less than their due share to the State revenue, is engaging the attention of Government. Substantial progress has been made in the extension of primary education, and a bill for introducing compulsory education was passed last month in the Legislative Council. Investigations are in active progress for the development of sericulture, the manufacture of jaggery by improved methods and the erection of pumping machinery for irrigation. The establishment of a weaving factory with all the latest improvements, of a tile factory at Mysore, of pharmaceutical works, of oil-mills to deal with oil-seeds and particularly with cotton seed, of an industrial depôt in Bangalore, are other matters which have engaged or are engaging the

attention of the Conference. Apart from this record of work, the Conference is making the people think, investigate, organise and initiate measures of progress in a variety of matters.

22. The resolutions carried at the Fourth Session of the Conference in June last have already been published, as also the reports of the work done by the three Central Committees. I may take the opportunity here to observe that the responsibility of the members of the Central Committees and, in some measure, of those of the District Committees, is very great. Government expect that when any gentleman consents to serve on these Committees he agrees *ipso facto* to take an active interest in, and will contribute to, the constructive work of the Committees during the time he remains a member.

Education.

23. The year was one of more than usual activity in educational matters. Dealing first with the ordinary progress of education, the number of public and private institutions increased by 90 and the attendance by 7,226. The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age rose from 30·1 to 31·3 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 6·2 to 6·8. The number of pupils under instruction in comparison with the population of the State gives a percentage of 2·9. A great deal more remains to be done to spread primary education in the State. A special grant of two lakhs and a half—one lakh for opening new Primary Schools and improving the existing ones, and a lakh and a half for the construction of Village School buildings—was sanctioned during the year, and a similar special grant of 2½ lakhs has been sanctioned in connection with the current year's budget. The Government have no doubt that the Department of Education is fully alive to the responsibility resting upon it for giving practical effect to the various important schemes that are being sanctioned from time to time.

24. With regard to higher education, further arrangements were in progress to complete the equipment and the staff required for the two First Grade Colleges to adapt them to the new University Regulations. The Central College was affiliated in Branch II (B), Chemistry, of the B. A. Pass Course. The Chemical Laboratory building is now very nearly complete and provides ample accommodation for the classes concerned.

Government have under consideration the question of opening Honors Courses for both the First Grade Colleges in certain branches in the near future.

Technical and Industrial Education.

25. A comprehensive scheme of elementary and advanced Technical and Commercial education has been approved by Government and it consists in the main of the establishment of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, and a Commercial and a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore. The present Engineering School and the Industrial School at Mysore will be combined to form the nucleus of the new Chamarajendra Technical Institute, which will be located in the spacious building specially constructed for it. The institute will consist of 5 sections, *viz.*, the Engineering Section, the Industries and Crafts Section, the Fine Arts Section, the Commercial School Section and the Workshop.

The Commercial School at Bangalore provides for an elementary course in Commercial subjects in English and Kannada for one year and a secondary course in English for two years. Arrangements will also be made for the delivery of lectures of an advanced character by specialists on Commercial subjects, Economic science, Statistics, Public Administration, Banking and other allied subjects.

The Mechanical Engineering School will undertake to teach the management and care of steam and oil-engines, erection of machinery, working of mills, electric work, driving motor cars and other subjects. A new building is under construction for this school, but for the present it is located in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall. The school has been placed under the supervision of an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department who has had special training in electrical engineering at the Faraday House, England.

Responsible Committees have been appointed to administer the internal affairs of the above-named institutions and subsidiary rules have been framed for their efficient working. Facilities will be provided in these institutions for the training of men already engaged in professional or other work. The main object of Government in starting these institutions is to create an incentive to manual work in the younger generation and to enable them in after life to earn their livelihood by some independent profession.

26. The opening of a printing class in connection with the Commercial School is under consideration. The instruction imparted will be free and of an elementary character for the present. Government will be prepared to enlarge the scope of its usefulness and provide for

higher instruction in the several branches of the art of typography, if the facilities now provided are appreciated and freely taken advantage of by the public.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

27. Lessons according to the prescribed curriculum are being regularly given under the scheme of religious and moral instruction introduced in November 1908. After nearly five years' experience it is still difficult to say what real advancement has been made and whether any of the desired results have been achieved. In Colleges and High Schools where the teaching of the subject is in the hands of capable teachers the lessons are instructive, but in other schools, want of trained teachers to handle the subjects and the paucity of suitable text-books have made the teaching to lack in interest and to become more or less stereotyped. The question has to be further discussed as to whether in the long run it is not wiser to leave this branch of education to the parents and communities concerned.

28. In view of the growing educational activities of the State and the need that is felt to ensure that the increased grants given are utilized to the best advantage, the appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of Education has been sanctioned. This officer will be entrusted with the direct charge of Vernacular education, both Elementary and Secondary, in the State.

Industries and Commerce.

29. The Department of Industries and Commerce was established in January last and it now deals with the work carried on till then by the Special Adviser for Industries and Commerce. The special function of the department will be to devise and elaborate schemes for immediate practical action, to conduct investigations likely to lead to such action and to collect statistics and serve as a bureau for industrial information. The work of the department during the year may be conveniently described under three main heads, *viz.*, experimental industries carried on at the expense of Government, industrial work for private individuals carried on at their own cost, and general industrial inquiries, including the preparation of statistical information regarding the trade and commerce of the State. The work done by the department during the year is detailed in Part II.

30. With a view to afford facilities to persons engaged in industries to obtain capital for the purchase of machinery and of raw material, Government have recently sanctioned rules for the grant of *takavi* loans similar to those in force for loans given for agricultural improvements.

31. Government have recently engaged the services of an expert on sericulture from Italy for developing this important industry in the State. It is computed that in some of the past years, the State exported silk valued at over a crore of rupees.

Agriculture.

32. The progress of work in the Agricultural department is given in Part II.

The Agricultural School.

An Agricultural School has recently been opened in Bangalore and at present fourteen students are attending it. As soon as possible, short courses in the vernacular for agriculturists will be introduced and in this way it is hoped to reach large numbers of the ryot population. The course in the school is arranged to be as practical as possible. The major portion of the students' time will be occupied in practical farm work, only the principles of elementary sciences being taught to enable the students to understand agricultural processes. Practical training will also be given in the construction and repair of implements and machines, elementary carpentry, blacksmithing and the working of oil engines.

Co-operative Societies.

33. The past year witnessed satisfactory progress in the Co-operative movement in the State. The number of societies rose from 208 to 343, one society having been wound up and 136 societies registered during the year. The membership of these institutions increased from 13,148 to 24,536, the working capital from Rs. 6,75,312 to Rs. 12,89,338, and the Reserve Fund from Rs. 18,833 to Rs. 30,600. This expansion has been general throughout the State except in the Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts where the conditions necessary for the spread of the movement are not sufficiently favourable and progress has been rather slow.

Public Works Department.

34. The total expenditure on public works from all sources including Local Funds amounted to about Rs. 51 lakhs during the year against 44½ lakhs in the preceding year, and the average of 45½ lakhs during the past ten years. Of this amount Rs. 23½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works, and 27½ lakhs on Civil Works and Military buildings.

35. *Irrigation works.*—The most important work in hand during the year was the construction of the first stage of a dam across the river Cauvery at Kannambadi which was started in November 1911. Excluding the Electrical Power Scheme, the work is estimated to cost about Rs. 91 lakhs. The operations of the year were chiefly confined to the excavation of foundation in the river bed,

which gave no inconsiderable trouble owing to the presence of water and springs and the existence of a deep mica vein close to the south bank. Nevertheless, almost the whole of the excavation for the dam in the river bed portion was completed and the foundations laid. The question of payment of compensation for lands coming under submersion and the re-settlement of the displaced population on fresh lands engaged the anxious attention of both the Revenue and the Public Works authorities during the year, and a scheme of land compensation in lieu of money compensation has been devised after a careful study of the whole question. An expenditure of Rs. 16½ lakhs was incurred during the year which brought the total outlay on the work to Rs. 23½ lakhs up to end of June 1913.

In regard to the second stage of the Reservoir project contemplated by the Durbar, the Government of India have recently appointed a Court of Arbitration presided over by Sir Harry Griffin, Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, assisted by the Hon'ble Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, as Assessor. The Proceedings of the Court commenced on the 18th July last. After framing the issues, the Court adjourned its sittings to the latter part of this month.

36. *Irrigation improvements.*—Rules under the Tank Panchayat Regulation have been framed and will shortly be introduced into three or four representative villages in each district with a view to observe their operation in practice. Proposals for the re-organization of the establishment under the Minor Tank Restoration Scheme are under consideration.

Steps have been taken for controlling the distribution of water below selected tanks in the districts. Proposals in this behalf for the Sowlanga and Sulekere tanks in the Shimoga District have been matured and those for the rest are in different stages of development.

The question of the constitution of an Irrigation Division is before Government. It is proposed to entrust to this division the work of the development of sugarcane cultivation under the channels fed by the Cauvery Reservoir, the scientific distribution and control of irrigation below selected tanks, the collection of hydraulic data as regards rainfall, run-off and flood discharges and the completion of tank maps and registers.

37. Chief among the miscellaneous public improvements may be mentioned the erection of a Jewell Filter

and a subsidiary pumping plant for improving the water-supply of the Mysore City. The power and plant house is approaching completion and the machinery of the Jewell Filter is being fitted up.

Electrical

38. The fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme was started and orders for a major portion of material and plant required for the scheme were placed with foreign firms. Final location of the tramway line for the City of Bangalore and the construction of a car-barn and generating station are approaching completion.

Railways.

39. In consequence of the growth of work in the Railway Department, a separate Railway Secretariat was constituted with the Engineer-in-Chief, State Railway Construction Department, as *ex-officio* Secretary, and his Personal Assistant as Under-Secretary.

The gross receipts on all the open lines of the State amounted to Rs. 36,93,226 which is an increase of Rs. 4,40,477 over those of the previous year. The expenses on all the State lines during the year amounted to Rs. 21,05,637 as against Rs. 19,15,764 during 1911-12.

The total net earnings aggregated Rs. 15,87,589 or 6·24 per cent on the entire capital of Rs. 2,54,22,488. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amounted to Rs. 7,17,377 during the year. Deducting this from the net earnings, the sum credited to the State was Rs. 8,70,212.

Although the railway receipts have improved to a certain extent within the past few years, the net result of the railway transactions has, on the whole, been one of considerable loss to the State. Taking only the interest charges paid by the State into consideration, the total loss from the open lines up to date is estimated at about 55 lakhs.

40. The Railway Construction Department was engaged during the year under review in revising old projects and preparing new ones. Sanction of the Railway Board has been applied for, for the construction of the following lines:—

(1) A line from Mysore to Arsikere *via* Yedatore, Hole-Narsipur and Hassan. The alternative chord line from Mysore to Konehalli has been given up. The final location survey is being proceeded with and construction work will be started immediately sanction is received.

(2) A line between Bangalore and Hosur. A re-survey of the line is being made.

(3) A Forest Tramway from Tarikere to Yedahalli for which preliminary investigations were carried out during the year. A communication has just been received conveying sanction to this project.

An estimate was prepared for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line on the metre gauge during the year and submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Estimates have also been prepared for a line of railway from Kolar to Chikballapur *via* Srinivaspur, Chintamani and Sidlaghatta connecting the Bangalore-Chikballapur and Bowringpet-Kolar Railways now under construction. The question of financing these lines is under the consideration of Government. The estimates prepared for a line between Hassan and Mangalore by Messrs. Gilchrist and Groves were examined with a view to revise and bring them up to date.

The Bowringpet-Kolar Railway is approaching completion and is expected to be open to traffic next month.

At the request of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company, the construction of that line has been undertaken by Government on behalf of the Company and the work is making satisfactory progress.

Geological and Mining.

41. The publication of a Geological map of the State to embody on a uniform and comprehensive plan the essential features of the survey work so far completed, was sanctioned during the year. The results of the work done by the department are embodied in some detail in the second part of the Address.

I may refer here to a very unfortunate accident which recently occurred at the Kolar Gold Fields and which resulted in the death of 42 persons on the 21st August last. In view of the magnitude of the accident, Government appointed a Committee on which there was also a Judge of the Chief Court to enquire into the matter. The report of the Committee has been received and is under consideration.

Muzrai Department.

42. An enquiry into the conditions of the Muzrai Institutions in the State and the submission of a comprehensive report regarding their administration, reorganisation and improvement, have been ordered by Government and a Committee appointed therefor have entered upon their work.

Printing Department.

43. As the condition of the private printing presses throughout the State appeared capable of much improvement and to stand in need of expert assistance and advice,

the Superintendent of the Government Press has been asked to visit such presses, on application, and help them with his advice. The remaining work of the department is dealt with in Part II.

Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities.

44. As the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore had, for some time past, found themselves unable to devote the required amount of attention to the affairs of the two city municipalities in consequence of their multifarious duties, Government relieved them of their duties as *ex-officio* Councillors and Presidents of the Municipal Councils towards the latter part of the year. As the time was considered opportune for appointing a non-official President for the Bangalore City Municipality, Rajasabha Bhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Retired Councillor, was appointed President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council from the 1st February 1913. An officer of the Public Works Department was appointed as whole-time President of the Municipal Council and Chairman of the Board of Trustees in the Mysore City as a tentative measure.

Growth of Public Life.

45. Indications of co-operative effort are visible in connection with the work of the Economic Conference, although the District Committees have only just begun to apply themselves seriously to constructive work.

In another sphere there have been signs of progress. I refer to the active administration of municipal affairs by honorary workers. As stated elsewhere, Rajasabha Bhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty has taken up the Office of President of the Bangalore City Municipality, and Messrs. Seshadri Iyengar, S. Malhar Rao and C. Vasudeva Rao, of that of Vice-President of the headquarter municipalities of Tumkur, Kolar and Chikmagalur. The disinterested public work of Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, both in connection with our premier municipality in the State and with other public undertakings since February last, has elicited warm admiration.

The progress of the co-operative movement is due to the disinterested labours of several of our public men headed by Rajamantra Pravina Mr. C. Srinivasiyengar and Mr. D. Appu Rao.

Several wealthy citizens have shown commendable liberality in building public schools and hostels to meet the educational requirements of the people.

His Highness' Government highly appreciate all these indications of public spirit and they hope that

the public will also encourage such acts by showing their appreciation of disinterested labours wherever they may be found.

3.—Measures in Progress or Projected.

46. Having now given a retrospect of the principal events of the year's administration, I shall proceed to place before you the measures in progress or under contemplation.

47. Government have embarked on an active railway policy. They are desirous, if possible, of extending the railway line from Nanjangud in the Mysore District to join the South Indian Railway on one side or the other of the Nilgiris. The question of linking up Arsikere on the Bangalore-Harihar line with the port of Mangalore is also under consideration. In regard to both these lines, Government are prepared to construct the portions of the railway within State limits, and both the questions are at present under correspondence with the Government of India.

The construction of minor feeder lines within the State will be actively proceeded with in the order of their urgency and importance.

48. The construction of productive public works is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances permit. A forward policy in this respect is subject to two essential limitations, *viz.*, (1) that the investment in each case should be remunerative and constitute a fresh asset, and (2) that, under no conceivable circumstances, should the finances of the State suffer embarrassment.

The Kannambadi Reservoir is being pushed on with the connected works. The main object of the reservoir, as you are aware, is to provide irrigation for perennial crops for which hitherto there has been no satisfactory provision in that valley and to protect the supply of electric power. That reservoir, if completed on the scale already designed, will store some of the water which is

now going to waste into the sea, and along with the canals to be completed will prove a large protective work which will materially minimise the evil effects of famine. The reservoir will also contribute to the extension of the cultivation of high class perennial crops which will be fully protected.

49. The Fourth Installation of the Cauvery Power Supply Scheme is well in hand, and we have just concluded an agreement with the Kolar Mining Companies, under which protection will be afforded to the existing power supply by the storage in the Kannambadi Reservoir, and the Mining Companies will also obtain additional power supply. You may be aware that mining is now carried on in places at a depth measuring nearly one mile below ground surface. The arrangement now come to will enable the Mining Companies to work the mines at greater depths with profit and will also bring in additional revenue to Government. We have recently reduced the rates for electric power in the City of Bangalore with a view to encouraging power consumption for industrial purposes, and Government will be prepared to further increase the power supply to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, should demand arise for more.

50. Special arrangements are being made at present on an experimental scale for the better supervision of the major irrigation tanks and channels with a view to the scientific control and distribution of water and the more extended cultivation of sugar-cane and other commercial crops.

The improvement of minor irrigation works, about which representations have been made so often in this Assembly, awaits the completion of the necessary village organization for developing the works with Government help. It is the hope of His Highness' Government to deal effectively with this problem of minor tanks in the coming years.

51. The town-planning schemes for Bangalore and Mysore, the water-supply and drainage projects for numerous towns in the State require systematic development, and some of these are receiving attention.

The newly started Industries and Commerce Department will be given every facility to assist private industries and enterprises.

The Agricultural Department has been strengthened by the appointment of a Director and the arrangements necessary for developing its activities and opera-

tions to promote the agricultural interests of the State are receiving attention.

Great importance will hereafter be attached to the development of the co-operative movement with a view to extend the co-operative principle to many forms of business in villages and to rural transactions generally.

A new Village Courts Act has just been passed; the establishment of Village Panchayets for the management of village sanitation, irrigation and other functions of the village communities will receive the earliest consideration of Government.

As described already, orders will issue shortly regarding the practical measures proposed for reducing the unhealthiness and arresting the decline of population in the Malnad.

Following the example of the Government of India, larger grants are being given and much attention is being paid to the development of education within the State. A scheme for establishing a University for Mysore is engaging the attention of His Highness' Government.

The above are measures in regard to which we see our way clear. There are numerous other matters under investigation or in various stages of development or study.

4.—Retrospect of Thirty Years' Administration.

52. It may also probably interest you, if I give here a short retrospect of the progress which the country has made since 1881 during the 30 years ended 1910-11. As every one of you may be aware, the Rendition of the country took place on the 25th March 1881, after a very successful administration by the British Commission for half a century. Owing, however, to the terrible effects of the great famine of 1876-78,—the severest through which the State has passed during the past fifty years,—the beneficial effects of the British administration were

not visible to their fullest advantage in 1881. In the words of Dewan Rangacharlu that famine "cost the State 160 lakhs of rupees, involved the Government in a debt of 80 lakhs and withal deprived the province of a million of its population and crippled its resources for years to come."

The population of the State which in 1871 numbered 5,055,402 souls, fell to 4,186,188 in 1881 on account of the famine of 1876-78 and rose to 5,806,193 in 1911, or an increase of 15 per cent over that of 1871.

The town population which in 1881 was computed at 13 per cent of the total population fell to 11 per cent in 1911, probably for want of sufficient occupation for the people in the towns.

The population dependent on agriculture which in 1881 was 33 lakhs rose to 42 lakhs in 1911.

As regards agriculture, the occupied area, excluding coffee, amounted to 4,213,505 acres in 1881-82 and 7,438,463 acres in 1911-12. The increase is 79 per cent. The growth of agriculture since the Rendition has been extensive but not intensive.

The total revenue of the State which amounted to about 50 lakhs at the beginning of the last century was 101 lakhs in 1880-81 and it rose to 247 lakhs in 1910-11 including what is known as "fortuitous revenue" from the Gold Mines. Land Revenue has increased from 69 to 106½ lakhs, Excise from 10 to 43·69 lakhs, and Forest from 7 to 21 lakhs.

The expenditure also has more than doubled, *viz.*, from 101 lakhs in 1880-81 to 223 lakhs in 1910-11. The charges against land revenue have increased from 14 to 21 lakhs, excise from a small sum of Rs. 18,000 to over 3 lakhs, forest from 2 lakhs to nearly 7 lakhs, law and justice including jails from 6 to 8½ lakhs, education (from provincial revenues) from 1·50 to 10·53 lakhs, medical from 1·63 to 7·20 lakhs and public works from 10 to 30 lakhs.

The railways which were only 50 miles in 1880-81 rose to 411 miles in 1910-11 and the capital outlay on them in the same period from 25 to 250 lakhs.

The mileage of provincial roads has nearly doubled since the Rendition.

Among other public works may be mentioned the extension of channel irrigation in the Cauvery and Kapani valleys, restoration and repairs to numerous tanks and the construction of two great public works, *viz.*,

the Cauvery Power Scheme and the Marikanave reservoir. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore were extended and improved.

The expenditure on education from all sources rose from Rs. 3,91,028 in 1880-81 to Rs. 18,79,135 in 1910-11; the cost of education per head from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-5-4. The school-going population has increased from 53,872 in 1,880-81 to 1,38,153 in 1910-11 or nearly three times.

A few industries, small and large, incluing the gold mines of Kolar and the manganese mines of Shimoga and a few cotton and other mills have come into existence. But most of these are unconnected with local enterprise and, in themselves, afford no evidence of the progress of the people either in technical knowledge or co-operative spirit.

53. The above retrospect shows that the high standard of efficiency reached in the days of the British Commission has been maintained unimpaired, while, at the same time, a steady and substantial progress has been made in every department of the State. It shows, too, that the administration has been carried on with close loyalty to the principles followed by the previous British administration, that the slender surpluses have been carefully husbanded from year to year, and utilized in the construction of productive public works and the country has perceptibly advanced in material prosperity. The Government and the people have been brought into closer touch by the association of the people in local and municipal administration and in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

5.—Administrative Efficiency.

54. Since this Assembly came into existence, the wants of the people are better known to the officials and the intentions of Government better understood by the people.

The question of improving the efficiency of the services, has been receiving the anxious consideration of His Highness' Government. The latest measure for such improvement, as you are aware, is the sanction

accorded by His Highness the Maharaja to the revival of the Mysore Civil Service Examination scheme, under which the best local young men have a chance of competing for appointments in the State service. His Highness' Government have also recently strengthened the staff and improved the prospects of officials in some of the departments which either yield revenue or have felt themselves starved for some time.

55. Measures are under contemplation to arrange for a system of "efficiency audit" with a view to provide for more frequent and systematic inspections, to improve the office manuals and standing orders, and to ensure that the rules and orders in force are properly worked, or if not workable, promptly modified; that beneficent activities of every kind receive stimulus, that serious irregularities receive prompt attention; that, in short, waste of power and slackness of execution in the different departments of Government are controlled and minimised.

Efficiency must be maintained if the Government is to get value for the money which it is spending on its establishments. In a country like ours where the system of Government departments is maintained on the European model and the staff employed to work them have not fully adopted European business habits, an 'efficiency audit' is as much a necessity as a 'financial audit.'

6.—Efficiency of the People.

56. A few words here about measures for improving the capacity of the people may not be out of place.

It is not difficult nowadays to construct public works, railways, tramways or other works, because skilled agencies can be imported for the purpose. Foreign capital can be obtained if we are able to guarantee a fair return on the outlay. It is also easy to man the public service with the best talent available in India or, for that matter, of the world, because there is an abundance of such talent seeking employment. The help of outside agencies which, while benefiting themselves, are also likely to benefit us, should be welcomed. But large enterprises carried out entirely with outside help will not increase the capacity

of our people or raise the status of the country. And, unless in the fiscal and geographical area known as Mysore, the intelligence of the people, the natural resources and the available capital act and re-act on one another, and with cumulative effect, the country cannot be said to be making any permanent progress.

57. There are certain features in our present condition which necessitate anxious watchfulness on our part. The country has no doubt progressed within the past 30 years. People are better housed, better clothed and normally better fed, and the average standard of living has also risen; but the advance in these directions is due to the general progress of the Indian continent, as a whole, rather than to any organized activity or design on our part.

58. Only one person in every sixteen is able to read and write. The cultivators are not fully occupied even in normal seasons; in years of scarcity, for months at a time, they are left without occupation and without hope. Three-fourths of our population are dependent on agriculture and the great bulk of them live in villages without activities or aspirations outside their individual households. Our land-owners are small men, our business is conducted by small traders and artizans, each working singly for himself. The lessons of co-operation and organization have not permeated even the top strata of society.

59. The first Dewan since the Rendition, with the experiences of the famine of 1876-78 fresh before him, drew attention to a similar state of things then. In his address to this Assembly in 1881, Mr. Rangacharlu strongly urged the need for industries and industrial development, remarking "that no country can prosper unless its agricultural and manufacturing industries were equally fostered."

He was also of opinion that "when all the world around is making marvellous progress, the 200 millions of people in this country cannot much longer continue in their long sleep, simply following the traditions of their ancestors of 2,000 years ago and earning a miserable subsistence, ready to be crushed on the first occurrence of a famine or other calamity."

These words are as true to-day as they were when they were uttered thirty years ago and, unless a change is attempted, they will continue to be true thirty years hence.

60. "It is not Governments or forms of Government," remarked His Highness the Maharaja in a speech delivered so far back as 1903, "that have made the great

industrial nations but the spirit of the people and the energy of one and all working to a common end."

Following the lead of His Highness, we must develop the life and capacity of our people by encouraging in them self-help, power of initiative, courage to change, courage to create new things, spirit of co-operation and a capacity for organization.

61. Reasonable scope for the co-operative effort of the people in the State is provided for, however imperfectly it may be at present, by the organization known as the Economic Conference; and no one who has witnessed the educational activities, the roar of industry and the keen competition in trade, that is going on in the advanced countries of the West, can fail to sympathise and co-operate with the objects of that movement.

The organization is intended to stimulate co-operative enterprise in cities and towns and gradually among the rural population; but since nine-tenths of the people live in villages, it appears to me that a special effort is necessary to stimulate economic activity in rural areas.

62. The village forms a convenient unit for purposes of economic effort, for taking stock of progress at the beginning and end of a year. If each village shows a little improvement, from year to year, the collective result will be large. No village should be considered as maintaining a fair standard of enlightenment which does not keep 5 to 10 per cent of its population under education. No village should fail to subscribe to one or two well-conducted vernacular newspapers to keep itself informed of what is going on in the outside world. Every village family should be induced to keep in reserve grain or money sufficient to tide over a famine of two years. No cultivator's family should be without a subsidiary occupation to provide the members with the means of livelihood when agricultural operations are slack, or are stopped during scarcity or famine. Every village should show some public improvement or other as the result of the collective effort of its inhabitants at the end of each year.

The villages may be called upon to publish once a year a few essential statistics of their economic growth. And as the great bulk of our population live in villages, any effective organization to improve village efficiency cannot fail to make a potent addition to the life force of the people and the productive power of the country.

7.—Reforms in the Legislative Council, &c.

63. There is one important message which I am commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to announce to this Assembly and which I may refer to at this stage. The Representative Assembly was brought into existence in 1881, that is, in the very first year after the Rendition. While there are representatives on it of the highest ability and intelligence, the Assembly is, in the main, composed of representatives from the districts and the taluks. At present, it meets once a year and, considering the size and resources of our State, it is too large a body to meet oftener. No practical scheme has yet been put forward to show in what direction and in what manner the usefulness of this Assembly can be enhanced. It may be advantageous, at this session, to consider questions pertaining to the composition of the Assembly, the methods of electing members thereto, its functions and the system of transacting business. If the members discuss these questions and make known their views, the same will be submitted to His Highness for his gracious consideration.

64. His Highness has decided to increase the number of representatives from this Assembly on the Legislative Council from two to four and also to nominate eight representatives from it on the Economic Conference.

As you are doubtless aware, our Legislative Council is based on the model of the British Indian Act of 1861 ; but, as that Act has been revised twice since that year, His Highness thinks that the representative character of our Council might be safely improved so that it may be nearer the standard of the Councils in British India.

The local Legislative Council consists of 15 to 18 members at present. This number will be increased to 24 in future. Of these, four will be nominated, as already stated, on the recommendation of this Assembly, four by territorial representation from the districts, ten will be officials and six nominated members. There will thus be eight elected representatives of the people instead of two, the present number. It is necessary that the members nominated on the recommendation of this Assembly or of the districts should possess a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

His Highness has been pleased to accord to the Council, but with definite limitations in the early stages, the privileges of Budget discussion and interpellation. The limitations are necessary because our resources and establishment are limited and the time of the officials is already much taken up by the periodical functions.

The interpellations will not exceed twelve questions at each session, and the nature of the questions to be admitted will depend, among other considerations, on the measure of support accorded to them by the members. Suitable rules will be framed for the purpose after the Legislative Council has been amended.

65. These changes, which His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to sanction, will enable the representatives of His Highness' subjects to be associated in the Councils of the administration and bring their influence to bear, for all good ends, on the policy and activities of Government.

66. I need not repeat here that on His Highness the Maharaja rests the ultimate responsibility for the good government of the country; and he trusts he may rely on the loyalty, wisdom and public spirit of his subjects, that the privileges now accorded to them will be exercised with caution and moderation for the promotion of the good government of the country and the permanent well-being of his subjects.

8.—Two Notable Events.

H. H. the Yuvaraja's European Tour.

67. One of the most hopeful signs of awakening and progress of the country is the example set to us by the visit of His Highness the Yuvaraja to Europe. The Yuvaraja, who has been travelling abroad for the past six months with a staff of three officers and a young gentleman of the Ursu community, has just been welcomed home with great warmth and enthusiasm. In his travels in Europe, the Yuvaraja spent a life of ceaseless toil,

visiting numerous institutions and studying the varied activities of the countries he passed through. From all sources we learn that he met with a cordial reception wherever he went and he has come back to us, leaving pleasant memories of his visit behind him, rich with experiences and an ardent desire to help in the uplift of the people. The people of Mysore are naturally proud of a prince who has shown such unusual enterprise at his age in travelling both East and West in search of knowledge and culture. They greatly appreciate the courtesy extended to him by the leading public men of England, and by some of the cities like Glasgow and Dublin which he visited.

The example of foreign travel set by a member of the Ruling House of Mysore will, it is hoped, be largely followed in future by His Highness' subjects with highly beneficial results.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit.

68. Before closing this Address, His Highness commands me to announce to you formally the pleasing news that, next month, he will have the privilege of welcoming into our State His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy and Governor General of India. I have no doubt that the news will be hailed with rejoicings in all parts of the State and that His Highness' illustrious guest will be received with the loyalty and respect due to the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. Our pleasure in welcoming Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, will doubtless be doubly sincere on account of the admiration which we all feel, in common with the rest of India, for the policy of good-will and high purpose pursued by His Excellency, since his advent, towards the Native States and the people of this country.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan of Mysore.